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# 贵州啮齿类恙螨初步调查\*

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自 1955 年以来,我们曾先后在贵州省各地的鼠和松鼠体上采集了一些恙螨。 现将部分标本整理, 计有 10 种,其中 1 种为未曾描述的新种,1 种为我国的新纪录。兹报道如下。

- 1.地理纤恙螨 Leptotrombidium deliense (Walch, 1922)
- 宿主 (1) 黑线姬鼠 Apodemus agrarius ning poensis
  - (2) 黄毛鼠 Rattus losea
  - (3) 灰麝鼩 Crocidura attenuata
- 2.副须纤恙螨 Leptotrombidium parapalpale (Womersley, 1952)

原描述缺此恙螨活时的记录。我们采得的 3 个标本,活时均为桔黄色。 该恙螨在我国还是首次发现。

宿主 珀氏长吻松鼠 Dremonys pernyr

3.印度真棒恙螨 Euschoengastia indica (Hirst, 1915)

宿主 小泡巨鼠 Rattus edwardst

4.穴居真棒恙螨 Euschoengastia caveacola 新种

幼虫缺活时记录。体近椭圆形,未食者在足 III 基节后明显的向内凹陷,饱食者即不甚明显。大小:未食者 588—602×336 微米,最宽处在足 III 基节处;饱食者最大至 1160.9×916.85 微米,平均为824×457微米,最宽处在足 III 基节后。额体长 161 微米,宽 123.12 微米。 在未食者的体表可见明显的横纹。

额体 螯肢基节有斑点,末端具三头帽,螯鞘毛光裸或有 2 根细分枝。触肢毛  $B/B/B_BNB + 4BNS$ ,触肢爪分 5 叉。

背板 近似矩形,宽大于长,具斑点。前缘略呈双凹状,两侧缘微向内凹,后缘略向后凸出,后侧毛间距大于前侧毛间距。背板上有 5 根刚毛,各毛均具密集的短分枝,以后侧毛为最长,前中毛次之,前侧毛最短,前中毛位于前侧毛之稍后。感觉毛为棒状,柄部具极短的刚毛,膨大部有密集的细长刚毛,感觉毛基在后侧毛之前。假眉较粗,位于感觉毛基的前缘。

1个正模标本同 9个副模标本的标准测量见表 1。

眼 2/2,大小几相等,在背板后侧角的两侧,前后位于眼板上。

背毛 共 58—63 根,多为 62 根,排列不甚规则: 2-6-8-10-10······=62,2-6-8-12-10-8·····=58, 2-6-9-10-12·····=63。背毛均细长,具细而短的分枝。最长背毛达 76.20 微米。

腹毛 胸毛 2—4,前胸毛长 48.45 微米,后胸毛 41.99 微米。足 III 基节后腹毛 60 根,排列不规则;在前部的较短,向后渐长,形似胸毛和背毛;长 35.53—71.06 微米。

足 足的长度, I 474 微米, II 430 微米, III 517 微米;基节 I 83.82 × 64.77 (微米), II 95.25 × 45.72 (微米), III 87.63 × 60.96 (微米); 跗节 I 106.68 × 26.67 (微米), II 87.63 × 30.48 (微米),

<sup>\*</sup> 此项工作在金大堆教授指导下进行。并承徐秉锟教授复核、李贵真教授赠予标本、邓传华同志参加采集部分标本,均此致谢。

	平均数	标准差	理论范围	实际范围	变异系数
AW	91.93±1.08	3.42±0.77	81.67—102.19	87.21-100.13	3.7
PW	108.13±1.64	5.19±1.16	92.56—123.70	100.13-116.26	4.8
SB	34.18±0.74	$2.24 \pm 0.53$	27.46 40.90	32.30- 35.53	6.6
ASB	50.66±1.25	$3.76 \pm 0.89$	39.38 61.94	45.22- 57.50	7.4
PSB	33.61±0.80	$2.27 \pm 0.57$	26.80- 40.42	29.07— 35.53	6.8
A-P	53.30±0.68	$2.15 \pm 0.48$	46.85— 59.75	51.68 58.14	4.0
AL	65.46±1.37	$3.63 \pm 0.97$	54.57— 76.35	60.96— 71.06	5.5
PL	95.07±1.50	$4.74 \pm 1.06$	80.85—109.29	90.44—102.87	5.0
AM	74.89±1.21	$3.42 \pm 0.86$	64.63- 85.15	71.06- 80.75	4.6
Sens	69.52±1.04	$2.95 \pm 0.74$	60.67- 78.35	64.77 74.29	4.2

表 1 穴居真棒慈蟎新种的量度(淡米)

III 125.73 × 22.86 (微米)。各足羽状刚毛数:基节1-1-1; 跗节 1 22, II 16, III 15。各足特殊光裸刚毛数及长度如表 2。

	脥 毛	微膝毛	胫毛	微胫毛	前跗毛	亚端毛	付亚端毛	跗毛	微跗毛			
I	26.72 26.72	10.02	23.38 23.38	11.69	16.75	41.75	11.69	25.05	5.01			
u	21.71	-	15.03 18.37	-	-	-		21.71	_			
111	25.05	~	25.05	_	-	-	-	_	_			

表 2 穴居真棒慈豨幼虫各足特殊光裸刚毛数及长度

宿主 小泡巨鼠 Rattus edwardsi 采集者 李贵真, 1958年6月。



图 1 穴居真棒恙蠓幼虫颚体 (左腹面观;右背面观)

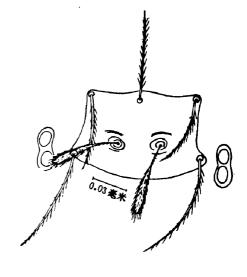


图 2 穴居真棒恙蠵幼虫背板

正模标本(新96-2)及副模标本(新96-1-7及新157-1-2)采自同一地点的两只小泡巨鼠,存贵阳

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讨论 在鼠类身上采得的真棒属恙螨中,具 2 对后胸毛的,只有乌氏真棒恙螨 Euschongasua audy Womersley,1952 和本恙螨幼虫,但本恙螨幼虫与前者具有明显的不同: (1)身体及各部分测量均较大; (2)背毛、腹毛数较多; (3)触肢爪分 5 叉,前者 3 叉; (4)触肢毛  $B/B/B_0^R(B)$  + 4BNS,前者 B/B/NN(N) + 3B2NS 或 B/B/BB(B) + 3B2NS。因此,我们认为本恙螨系未曾描述的种类,并订名为穴居真棒恙螨。

#### 5.西盟海伦恙螨 Helenicula simena (Hsū et Chen, 1957)

在原描述中,缺该恙螨活时的记录。我们采得的 11 个标本,活时均呈淡黄色,红色的眼点很明显。宿主 珀氏长吻松鼠 Dremonys pernyi

#### 6.似太平洋背展恙螨 Gahrliepia (Walchia) parapacifica (Chen et al, 1956)

- 宿主 (1) 黄毛鼠 Rattus losea
  - (2) 黄胸鼠 Rattus flavipectus
  - (3) 褐家鼠 Rattus norvegicus
  - (4) 灰麝鼩 Crocidura attenuata



图 3 穴居真棒恙蠵幼虫背面观



图 4 穴居真棒恙螨幼虫腹面观

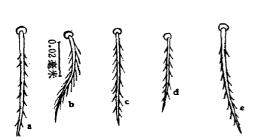


图 5 穴居真棒恙蠓幼虫各种刚毛 (a. 背毛; b.胸毛; c.足 III 基节毛; d.前腹毛; c.后腹毛)

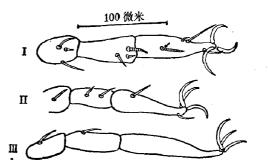


图 6 穴居真棒恙蠓幼虫各足特殊光裸刚毛

- 7.中华背展惠编 Gahrliepia (Walchia) chinensis (Chen et Hsū, 1955)
- 宿主 (1) 褐家鼠 Rattus norvegicus
  - (2) 黄胸鼠 Rattus flavipectus
- 8.中华背展表编赏毛变种 Gahrliepia (Walchia) chinensis var. oligosetosa Chen et Hsū, 1955
- 宿主 褐家鼠 Rattus norvegicus 及黄胸鼠 Rattus flavipecius
- 9.新华背展燕螺 Gahrliepia (Walchia) neosinensis (Hsu et Wen, 1956)
- 宿主 黄毛鼠 Rattus loses
- 19. 江西背展恙螨 Gahrliepia (Gahrliepia) hiangsiensis Hsü Hsü et Wen, 1965
- 宿主 褐家鼠 Rattus norvegicus 及黄胸鼠 Rattus flavipectus

### A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE TROMBICULID MITES FROM RODENTS IN KWEICHOW PROVINCE

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The present report constitutes the first record of trombiculid mites from rodents in Kweichow Province. Ten species of larval mites are recorded. Among them one species is new to science and one is a new record from China.

- 1. Leptotrombidium deliense (Walch, 1922), off Apodemus agrarius ningpoensis, Rattus losea and Crocidura attenuata.
- 2. Leptotrombidium parapalpale (Womersley, 1952), off Dremomys pernyi. New record from China.
  - 3. Euschoengastia indica (Hirst, 1915), off Rattus edwardsi.
  - 4. Euschoengastia caveacola sp. nov. off Rattus edwardsi.
  - 5. Helenicula simena (Hsü et Chen, 1957), off Dremomys pernyi.
- 6. Gahrliepia (Walchia) parapacifica Chen et al, 1956, off Rattus losea, R. flavipectus, R. norvegicus and Crocidura attenuata.
- 7. Gahrliepia (Walchia) chinensis Chen et Hsü, 1955, off Rattus norvegicus and R. flavipectus.
- 8. Gahrliepia (Walchia) chinensis var. oligosetosa Chen et Hsü, 1955, off Rattus norvegicus and R. flavipectus.
  - 9. Gahrliepia (Walchia) neosinensis Hsü et Wen, 1956, off Rattus losea.
- 10. Gahrliepia (Gahrliepia) kiangsiensis Hsü, Hsü et Wen, 1965, off Rattus norvegicus and R. flavipectus.

A brief description of Leptotrombidium parapalpale is given to supplement the original.

The specific diagnosis of the new species is given as the following:

Euschoengastia caveacola sp. nov.

Body oval in shape. Unengorged specimens measuring 588-602 by 366  $\mu$  with its greatest width at the level of coxa III, and a constriction behind it. Engorged specimens measuring up to  $1166.90 \times 916.85 \,\mu$ . average  $824 \times 457 \,\mu$ . Cuticle with conspi-

cuous striations.

Gnathosoma: Chelicera: basal segment finely punctate; distal segment with only a tricuspid cap. Galeal setae nude or with two branches. Palpal formula:  $B/B/B_B^N$  (B)+ 4BNS; palpal claw pentafurcated.

Scutum: Scutum punctate. PW greater than AW. Five branched setae present, AM behind AL, PL the longest, AM the next and AL the shortest. Sensillae club-shaped, studded with setules and with eyebrows in front of their bases.

The standard measurements of the type and paratypes are given in table 1.

Eyes 2/2, about equal in size, on ocular shields close to the posterior lateral corners of the scutum.

Dorsal setae: Dorsal setae varying in number and in arrangement: 58-63, mainly 62; 2-6-8-10-10-10  $\cdots = 62$ , 2-6-8-12-10-8  $\cdots = 58$ , 2-6-9-10-12  $\cdots = 63$ , longest setae  $76.20~\mu$ .

Ventral setae: Sternal setae 2—4 (or 5). Post-coxal setae 60, and about 35.53—71.06  $\mu$ .

Legs: I, 474  $\mu$ ; II, 430  $\mu$ ; III, 517  $\mu$ . Coxa I, 83.82  $\times$  64.71 $\mu$ ; II, 95.25  $\times$  45.72 $\mu$ ; III, 87.63  $\times$  60.96  $\mu$ . Tarsus I, 106.63  $\times$  26.76  $\mu$ ; II, 87.63  $\times$  30.48  $\mu$ ; III, 125.73  $\times$  22.86  $\mu$ . Coxal setae 1-1-1. Branched setae of tarsus: I 22, II 16, III 15. Specialized setae of legs and their measurements were shown in table 2.

Holotype and paratypes from *Rattus edwardsi*, deposited in the Department of Parasitology, Kweiyang Medical College.